

2809.

The estate of John Francis McDermott, then being the subject of insolvency, an application for a certificate was made of the fact.

SUBJUDICE.

John Leshan, of Hunter's Hill, and carrying on business in Pitt-street, Sydney, upholsterer, Leaboltz, Esq., 6d. Asst., 247 19a. Mr. Humphrey, official receiver.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Monday, September 8, at 11 a. m.: Joseph Martin, one, third; David McRae, second; David Obedt, sing.; James Girdle; William Richard King, sing.; Robert A. King; Frederick A. George Burton, sing.; William Bruce, sing.; James Girdle, sing.; from 23rd August.

Tuesday, September 9, at 11 a. m.: In re Denis Mackinlay Patrick Mackinlay, appointed hearing of information from 23rd August.

[illegible]

COURT BUSINESS.

Jury, September 8, at 11 a.m.: George Benjamin Reck, to pay to be reconsidered. **Motion—**Estate of Richard H. Smith, executor vs. Charles C. Smith, administrator. **19th August. Motion—By Mr. Humphrey, official referee, to confirm plan of distribution, in the Co-operative Association v. The Estate of William Douglas, deceased. Motion—Is the estate of William Douglas, to release from sequestration. Motions—in the estates of Chas and John Lammert, for ratification or otherwise of sales directed—**

CERTIFICATE MEETINGS.

Jury, September 14, at 11 a.m.: Applications for certificates—George Fennell, Charles Brady, James Howard, Matthew Jones, ordered from 17th August; John Fisher, adjourned.

September 21, at 11 a.m.: Applications for certificates as constables of Edwin Horne, John Josiah Davis, Patrick Joseph O'Connell, James Henry McKeown, George Robert Williams from 18th August; John Powell, adjur'd from 6th August; Thomas Glenny, adjur'd from 2nd August.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

TUESDAY.

At the Worship the Police Magistrate, with Messrs. J. Vickers, and Hunt.

Jos. Watkins, Michael Martin, and Marilla Jane Martin, already committed to take their trial on two charges of larceny, were brought up in custody of constables William and Higgins, charged with having property in pawn without receipt, and also with receiving stolen goods, and all three pleaded guilty. The magistrate ordered them to pay £100 each, or go to prison for six months.

Wm. Wright, charged with receiving stolen property, was committed to prison for six months.

ward Carroll, charged with having assaulted one as Horne, in Hyde Park, and robbing him of a and chain and a sovereign, was remanded till Thursday.

George Backett, charged with assisting Carroll in assault and robbery, was also remanded; bail being in both cases.

John Ramsey was brought before the Court, in custody of the police, charged with having forged a certain purporting to be for the delivery of a black silk with intent thereby to defraud John Thompson and his girls, and remanded till Wednesday.

James O'Brien, charged with having stolen a purse of 20s. from the person of John Day, was remanded till Thursday.

James Barrett was brought up on warrant, charged

...ing discovery of a summons of the Court for having
used obscene language in a public place in the city
of New York, three persons in gaol were
brought up, charged with disobeying orders of the
Court. The former was Charles J. Forbes, a carpenter, for-
merly indicted by the grand jury for a sum of \$522.26, imposed
on him by an order of Court for the support of his wife,
and directed to stand over till the 7th of October next, so
that the delinquent time till pay for arrears.
The latter were James J. Sullivan, a cooper, yesterday;
George Barrett, Martin Majors, and Edward E. Brown, charged
with being drunk, were each fined \$5, with the alter-
nate of twenty-four hours in gaol.
There were nine cases on the summons sheet, three of
which were for the same persons, and Samuel Ellison
brought up, charged with having disobeyed orders of
Court. The former was fined \$1, in default seven days

and the latter was ordered to go to gaol till the case was complied with. Thomas Jones, a drunkenness, was fined £6, with 2s. dis-
cretionary, for being drunk and committing a
breach on the prohibition of the Licensing
Act. On the prosecution of the Commissioner for Dis-
turbances Daniel Fyfe was charged with having been guilty
of taking in a railway carriage, and fined £5, with 2s. di-
cretionary, for being drunk and committing a
breach of the Public-house Acts. John O'Brien,
of the same description, was fined £5, with 2s.
discretionary, for being drunk and committing a
breach of the same Acts, and for disturbing the
peace. James Bradley was charged with having com-
mitted a breach of the Apprentices Act, by absconding
with his indentured service with Matthew Colyer. The
case was withdrawn upon defendant giving a promise to
go to his master.

TUESDAY.

at the Water Police Magistrate, with Messrs. H. N. Solomon, and Cameron.

My Burton and Margaret Trebeck, for having an unlawful means of support, were sent to gaol for three months.

Drunkard was fined 50s.; in default, seven days in and another was discharged.

His Husband was summoned by his wife, Julia, for assaulting her; but defendant not appearing, he was called upon, a warrant was issued for his arrest.

Business Notice.—An application for the transfer of license of Danger's Family Hotel, Lower George-street, from William Mansfield to Francis Ewson, was granted.

LAW PROCEEDINGS THIS DAY.
SUPREME COURT.
 Law.—Rules this for New Trial.—Lord v. Mayor and
 Council of Sydney. New Trial Motions.—Morris v. A. S. W.
 11; 12; 13; 14; 15; 16; 17; 18; 19; 20; 21; 22; 23; 24; 25; 26; 27; 28; 29; 30; 31; 32; 33; 34; 35; 36; 37; 38; 39; 40; 41; 42; 43; 44; 45; 46; 47; 48; 49; 50; 51; 52; 53; 54; 55; 56; 57; 58; 59; 60; 61; 62; 63; 64; 65; 66; 67; 68; 69; 70; 71; 72; 73; 74; 75; 76; 77; 78; 79; 80; 81; 82; 83; 84; 85; 86; 87; 88; 89; 90; 91; 92; 93; 94; 95; 96; 97; 98; 99; 100; 101; 102; 103; 104; 105; 106; 107; 108; 109; 110; 111; 112; 113; 114; 115; 116; 117; 118; 119; 120; 121; 122; 123; 124; 125; 126; 127; 128; 129; 130; 131; 132; 133; 134; 135; 136; 137; 138; 139; 140; 141; 142; 143; 144; 145; 146; 147; 148; 149; 150; 151; 152; 153; 154; 155; 156; 157; 158; 159; 160; 161; 162; 163; 164; 165; 166; 167; 168; 169; 170; 171; 172; 173; 174; 175; 176; 177; 178; 179; 180; 181; 182; 183; 184; 185; 186; 187; 188; 189; 190; 191; 192; 193; 194; 195; 196; 197; 198; 199; 200; 201; 202; 203; 204; 205; 206; 207; 208; 209; 210; 211; 212; 213; 214; 215; 216; 217; 218; 219; 220; 221; 222; 223; 224; 225; 226; 227; 228; 229; 230; 231; 232; 233; 234; 235; 236; 237; 238; 239; 240; 241; 242; 243; 244; 245; 246; 247; 248; 249; 250; 251; 252; 253; 254; 255; 256; 257; 258; 259; 260; 261; 262; 263; 264; 265; 266; 267; 268; 269; 270; 271; 272; 273; 274; 275; 276; 277; 278; 279; 280; 281; 282; 283; 284; 285; 286; 287; 288; 289; 290; 291; 292; 293; 294; 295; 296; 297; 298; 299; 300; 301; 302; 303; 304; 305; 306; 307; 308; 309; 310; 311; 312; 313; 314; 315; 316; 317; 318; 319; 320; 321; 322; 323; 324; 325; 326; 327; 328; 329; 330; 331; 332; 333; 334; 335; 336; 337; 338; 339; 340; 341; 342; 343; 344; 345; 346; 347; 348; 349; 350; 351; 352; 353; 354; 355; 356; 357; 358; 359; 360; 361; 362; 363; 364; 365; 366; 367; 368; 369; 370; 371; 372; 373; 374; 375; 376; 377; 378; 379; 380; 381; 382; 383; 384; 385; 386; 387; 388; 389; 390; 391; 392; 393; 394; 395; 396; 397; 398; 399; 400; 401; 402; 403; 404; 405; 406; 407; 408; 409; 410; 411; 412; 413; 414; 415; 416; 417; 418; 419; 420; 421; 422; 423; 424; 425; 426; 427; 428; 429; 430; 431; 432; 433; 434; 435; 436; 437; 438; 439; 440; 441; 442; 443; 444; 445; 446; 447; 448; 449; 450; 451; 452; 453; 454; 455; 456; 457; 458; 459; 460; 461; 462; 463; 464; 465; 466; 467; 468; 469; 470; 471; 472; 473; 474; 475; 476; 477; 478; 479; 480; 481; 482; 483; 484; 485; 486; 487; 488; 489; 490; 491; 492; 493; 494; 495; 496; 497; 498; 499; 500; 501; 502; 503; 504; 505; 506; 507; 508; 509; 510; 511; 512; 513; 514; 515; 516; 517; 518; 519; 520; 521; 522; 523; 524; 525; 526; 527; 528; 529; 530; 531; 532; 533; 534; 535; 536; 537; 538; 539; 540; 541; 542; 543; 544; 545; 546; 547; 548; 549; 550; 551; 552; 553; 554; 555; 556; 557; 558; 559; 560; 561; 562; 563; 564; 565; 566; 567; 568; 569; 570; 571; 572; 573; 574; 575; 576; 577; 578; 579; 580; 581; 582; 583; 584; 585; 586; 587; 588; 589; 590; 591; 592; 593; 594; 595; 596; 597; 598; 599; 600; 601; 602; 603; 604; 605; 606; 607; 608; 609; 610; 611; 612; 613; 614; 615; 616; 617; 618; 619; 620; 621; 622; 623; 624; 625; 626; 627; 628; 629; 630; 631; 632; 633; 634; 635; 636; 637; 638; 639; 640; 641; 642; 643; 644; 645; 646; 647; 648; 649; 650; 651; 652; 653; 654; 655; 656; 657; 658; 659; 660; 661; 662; 663; 664; 665; 666; 667; 668; 669; 670; 671; 672; 673; 674; 675; 676; 677; 678; 679; 680; 681; 682; 683; 684; 685; 686; 687; 688; 689; 690; 691; 692; 693; 694; 695; 696; 697; 698; 699; 700; 701; 702; 703; 704; 705; 706; 707; 708; 709; 710; 711; 712; 713; 714; 715; 716; 717; 718; 719; 720; 721; 722; 723; 724; 725; 726; 727; 728; 729; 730; 731; 732; 733; 734; 735; 736; 737; 738; 739; 740; 741; 742; 743; 744; 745; 746; 747; 748; 749; 750; 751; 752; 753; 754; 755; 756; 757; 758; 759; 760; 761; 762; 763; 764; 765; 766; 767; 768; 769; 770; 771; 772; 773; 774; 775; 776; 777; 778; 779; 780; 781; 782; 783; 784; 785; 786; 787; 788; 789; 790; 791; 792; 793; 794; 795; 796; 797; 798; 799; 800; 801; 802; 803; 804; 805; 806; 807; 808; 809; 810; 811; 812; 813; 814; 815; 816; 817; 818; 819; 820; 821; 822; 823; 824; 825; 826; 827; 828; 829; 830; 831; 832; 833;

SYDNEY BETHEL UNION.

Annual meeting of the Sydney Bethel Union was held on Monday evening, at the Mariners' Church, Lower George-street. There was a good attendance. His Excellency the Governor occupied the chair. On the platform were Mr. W. Love, M. A., and Rev. T. J. Smith, with the Rev. W. Keayman, the Rev. John Graham, Rev. Allan Webb, Lieutenant Sadler, B.N.M., Mr. Muir (the Governor's private secretary), Mr. John Jones, Mr. J. G. Heading, Mr. W. Love, Mr. W. Smith. The church was very tastefully decorated with bunting.

Addresses were commenced by singing and prayer. Lieutenant SADLER, B.N.M., read notes apologizing for not being at Sir William Manning's, the Hon. R. Town-

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When we consider that 20,000 souls, equal to one-fifth of the population of this city and suburbs, have the advantage of only a few minutes' ride to the city, and that the majority of them are bound forth to them in the words of *Eternal Life*, as we have to by this missionary assistance, and that we must be content with the inadequacy of the effort made on the part of the church, we are not surprised to find that the influence of religion is not like a settler or resident population, but is like a shifting and changing one; the more the opportunity is afforded for individual visitation and personal instruction, the more the influence of religion is increased. In this case, in many instances, short and unaided efforts are made, and the result is that the dispersion of the church is not so great as it should be.

galantry of the men of the American war-ships engaged in battle we could not forget the glorious example of manly manhood. We were all proud to represent ourselves as equal to the task of winning the honor of the flag that had braved a year's battle and the breeze. (Cheers.) For the first time had linked in the names of Copenhagen and Trafalgar, and another name of similar renown, *memorized* that each man's blood of every man who felt a patriotic impulse the same time they furnished us with material to deepen our interest and awakened our sympathy for the brave sailors. But there was another reason, and that the direct connection between them and us in our position made us very dependent upon the stimulus of those who brought it very richly to the place before; and we were daily surrounded by the same

guide them to the port where they would find peace and rest. He said that he would go with them, and that what could we do to help this mission? He was that, in connection with our serious public charges, we were accustomed to have a display of oratory— noble sentiments endorsed by hearty clapping, and he was not so sure that those sentiments bore the test of truth. He said that he had seen the work of Christian life in the streets of London. There was a story told of the prisoners in London who were running down the steps with the usual "or grant" or "grant" cry, and he said that he had seen the work of Christian life in the streets of London. There was a story told of the prisoners in London who were running down the steps with the usual "or grant" or "grant" cry, and he said that he had seen the work of Christian life in the streets of London. There was a story told of the prisoners in London who were running down the steps with the usual "or grant" or "grant" cry, and he said that he had seen the work of Christian life in the streets of London.

He hoped the enthusiasm generated 80 nights would exhaust itself with the occasion, but that the growth of this society would find willing hearts and hands who would be as co-workers in bringing men to the Jesus. He begged to move the resolution.

Mr. WILLIAM NEILL seconded the resolution, doing so, expressed regret that the society was not largely supported that it was by the mercantile class and the banking interest. He was sure that if it were did their duty the £150 of debt would wipe off. He enquired the example of Lord who had given a handsome donation to the church, regretted that other gentlemen of influence had not

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resulted from the former conference held at Melbourne. Management was upset almost as soon as it was formed. The last Congress was not encouraging and merely suppressed intercolonial trade out as soon as the delegates met, but it may be possible to do so. As it happens no great harm from the non-appeal of the case by Mr. PARKES, has been modified by the breaking of the ARAMA Company, but it has

No. 5.—COIN AND LIABILITIES.

The joint amounts of note circulation and open deposits, compared with the amounts of coin in the bank vaults, were as follows:—

	1868.	1869.
	June.	June.
Note circulation	\$537,400	\$586,126
Open deposits	2,597,500	2,893,500
Payable on demand	\$3,234,900	\$3,601,600
Coin in banks	2,077,000	1,814,000
Liabilities in excess of coin.	\$1,147,300	\$3,047,000
Proportion of coin to \$1000		

including the three routes, all be included in any compass the American Government, to increase its maritime pre-eminence seas, will undertake the utilising a trans-Pacific line of steamships.

It has been intimated that the United States Government is in contemplation, and, if so, our colonies might be glad to contribute towards the expenditure, and accept of the American flag.

turns for the Quarter ended 31st March 1899, compared with those of the corresponding quarter, exhibit the undermentioned

	1898, June. Per head.	1899, June. Per head.
Notes in circulation	£1 7 11	£1 8 4
Deposits	14 11 7	15 1 7
Gold	4 11 0	3 3 6
Discounts	13 18 0	15 10 0

NOTES IN CIRCULATION. The circulation is somewhat less than in 1868.

CIRCULATION.	
1868.	1869.
8,000 ..	\$632,000 increase \$26,200
2,000 ..	677,100 .. 39,900
2,000 ..	694,900 .. 37,300
4,000 ..	688,100 .. 30,700

with the corresponding periods, as been on the increase throughout several months.

RELATION OF EACH BANK.

1868.		1869.	
June.	June.	June.	June.
\$215,300	\$222,000 increase	\$6,700	

While the deposits and the coin are less per head of the population than they were a year ago, the note circulation and the discounts are more. The discounts have increased from £13 18s. per head to £16 10s.; an advance of £1 12s. per head in a single year.

No. 7.—RECAPITULATION.

1868.		1869.	
June.	June.	June.	June.
Notes.....	\$637,000	\$663,200	increase \$26,200
Deposits ..	6,432,700	6,570,800	138,100
Coin	2,077,500	1,614,850	decrease 462,650
Discounts ..	6,352,000	7,309,300	increase 1,017,300

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—With of Election.—A writ hath issued, and the following arrangements have been made, for the election of a member to serve in the present Legislature.

\$99,300 184,000 " 14,700
 91,100 33,600 " 2,400
 14,000 12,000 " 2,000
 102,200 115,700 increase 13,500
 6,600 7,700 " 1,100
 25,600 23,100 decrease 2,500
 48,200 42,600 " 5,600
 24,300 26,400 increase 2,100

banks the note circulation has
 three of them it has decreased.
 with the Commercial
 Stock—\$14,700 and \$13,600.
 with the Oriental—

2.—DEPOSITS.
 as well as the issues are not
 what they were in the first

8.	1,869.98	
8.	\$6,232.70	increase \$521.00
8.	6,550.40	428.60
100	3,698,300	246.20
100	6,570,800	137.100

note circulation, the deposits increase all through the year, corresponding quarters.

of fixed and of open deposits as follows:—

Bearing Interest		
Amount.	Proportion.	
3,360	\$5,813.00	38 per cent.
3,781	6,570.80	57
3,781	8,600	57

the last six months the relative value of interest has been on the fall from 58 to 57 per cent., 7 to 56.

IS HELD BY BANK.

	1888.	1889.
June		
1,000,000	700,000	increase \$125,000
2,000,000	1,657,300	decrease 24,800
3,000,000	404,300	" 9,900
4,000,000	209,100	" 110,900
5,000,000	600,000	decrease 71,700
6,000,000	142,400	decrease 21,900
7,000,000	280,200	increase 7,500
8,000,000	570,000	decrease 18,900
9,000,000	418,000	decrease 136,700

banks the deposit

of coin held by the banks has been gradually decreasing.

Assets	1867-8.	1868-9.
United States Coins	\$2,060,000	\$2,138,700
Gold	2,138,700	2,134,000
Silver	185,300	194,700
Total	\$2,345,300	\$2,332,700

of coin have been declining nine months. The amount

une than in September by
the last three months it
\$499,300. Large amounts
ped for England.

ALLIED BY RACE BARRIERS.
1868-69.
June.
1868-69. \$697,900 decrease \$350,300
1869-70. 1,000,000 260,000 1,065,000
1870-71. 1,000,000 92,000 1,092,000
1871-72. 1,000,000 100,200 increase 10,700
1872-73. 1,300,000 131,600 decrease 81,700
1873-74. 1,300,000 21,900 13,900
1874-75. 1,300,000 165,700 216,700
1875-76. 1,700,000 138,600 increase 10,000
1876-77. 1,700,000 60,700 9,400

oriental, and City have increased

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\$236,400.; during the last year, \$1,017,000. They are now at any previous period under the population of the colony, averaged in the second quarter at £13 18s. per head; in the first quarter of the present year about £14 10s. per head.

POUNDS IN EACH HANK.	
1809.	1809.
£2,700	£1,975,000 increase £493,200
£2,420	1,868,700 " 316,300
£2,340	458,300 " 1,880,400
£2,320	219,400 decrease 32,200

eye was protruding ; at the foot of the tree there was a valenced indiarubber waterproof cover ; a pair of elastic side boots, a coat of dirty-brown colour, a billy, and a pint pot. Constable Lee gave the criminal evidence. Joseph Clarke residing on the Rocky Point estate, near the railway, testified that he saw the Chinaman near his place, who said that he was hungry and sick, and wanted something to eat ; he gave him food and medicine, and a night's rest, which was given him on condition of his examination of the body, that deceased came to his death by hanging, and that the body had been hanging for some days. The jury returned a verdict to the effect that a man, whose name was unknown, committed suicide by hanging. THE PRINCE ALBERT YACHT CLUB.—The 10th annual meeting was held last night at the club rooms, 2, Palace's Hotel, King-street, Commodore Hankin in the chair. After the usual routine business was transacted, several members were nominated for admission, and the meeting then was declared to be postponed until Saturday, 22nd October.

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THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1881

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round face, with an expression of mingled forcibly earnestness.

To Kooti, left for Tampo, on Thursday, the 6th, and the previous day, Tamsit Nya-pora issued a proclamation to all the people, Kooti and To Houbou had remained in the tribe Tamsit, to remain there. The proclamation commands the Urewera to be at peace. The proclamation without being in any way further connected with To Kooti, the tribe Tamsit, To Houbou and his tribe, the tribe Tamsit, and the chief Hitiere, are ordered to leave their shiretans, and live quietly, and To Kooti is ordered to go away with Kewé. To Kooti has written to Tamsit Nya-pora protesting that he is not a Tamsit man so he is represented to be: he has been in the tribe Tamsit, but he has been in the chief's of his party, and he has been in the tribe Tamsit, that this man is the real To Kooti. The man in which he tells the story of his adventures is sufficient to show that he has had an own him from his childhood in Tamsit.

We believe that, since the apprehension of the prisoners, the Urewera have been in a state of great excitement at Alexandra requesting their release, together with arms and powder. To use a very well-known phrase, "If we may get it, we may get it." "Don't you say may get it?"

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH AT TAHITI.

By the arrival of H.E.M. ship-of-war Dupleix, Captain M. Franequet, we (*Southern Cross*) are placed in possession of the following interesting news:—The Duke of Edinburgh, in command of H.E.M. Galatée, arrived at Papeete on Sunday, the 19th June. At the arrival of the Duke, the people were assembled to watch the approach of the Prince. The Duke was received with the greatest anxiety looked for, and considerable preparations were made for his reception. Immediately upon anchoring the Galatée at Papeete, the Duke of Edinburgh was responded to by the land batteries. The Imperial Commissioner despatched his staff officer on board to welcome the Duke, and to inform him that the Duke of Edinburgh would be pleased to receive the Imperial Commissioner himself. The next day the Hon. Elliot York and Lord de Maitland, accompanied by the Imperial Commissioner, met the Duke at his Royal Highness would pay his respects to His Majesty Queen Pomare, at a clock in the afternoon. The Duke of Edinburgh, accompanied by the Imperial Commissioner, repaired on board the Galatée, when they were graciously welcomed by the Prince, who conducted the Duke to his quarters.

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POSTAL COMMUNICATION BETWEEN TENTERFIELD AND
WASHINGTON

This was another matter upon which the two Governments have come to an agreement. Both have for some time past been anxious to have communication by mail coach between the two Colonies. The Government think that the Inverell and Glen Innes and Tentford people are largely interested in this. The farmers in those localities supply the Government with wheat and flour, and keep up a constant traffic over the border. The Queensland squatters, on the other hand, being the buyers of the grain, are equally interested in the matter, and desire the communication being good. For these reasons the Governments desired to establish a regular communication by coach, and it has been arranged that the New South Wales Government should send a coach from Inverell to Tentford, and that the Queensland Government should put on a coach to carry the mails from Tentford to W. W. W. New York there will shortly be a railway terminus. Thus the Queensland Government will convey the mails for a distance of nearly sixty miles through our country.

QUEENSLAND.

PROGRESS REPORT OF THE OPERATION OF "THE POLYNESIAN LABORERS ACT OF 1868."

The select committee of the Legislative Assembly, appointed on Friday, 14th May, 1869, "for the purpose of taking evidence and reporting upon the operation of the Act," have submitted a report, in which they state that the subjects referred for their consideration, have agreed to the following progress report—

"In our endeavor to ascertain what truth there may be in the following allegations, made here and elsewhere, respecting the medium of the public Press and elsewhere, respecting the operation of the Act, we have been enabled to ascertain—

- (1.) That they are obtained from their island homes by violence or fraud.
- (2.) That they are treated with injustice by their employers, and regarded with aversion by European laborers.
- (3.) That being savage, they are likely to injure the natives.
- (4.) That, being Christians, they are likely to be persecuted by intercourse with our colonists.
- (5.) That their return to their homes at the end of the period of service is not likely to be facilitated according to agreement.
- (6.) That their employment is opposed to the interests of European laborers.

unsteadiness in his gait. About this time one of Kooti's concubines made her appearance; she wore a sword and revolver, and walked with a swaggering air. To her

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THE FLAG OF THE UNITED STATES AT FIJI.

THE announcement contained in our journal of yesterday of an application to the American Government to cover with its flag the British settlers of Fiji can hardly be regarded as serious. Nor is it exactly decent for men who acknowledge allegiance to the British Crown, and hold still their connections with the colonies of Great Britain, to set up a divided allegiance, and to claim the functions of citizens of another and, it may be, hostile State. The British Government have no thought proper to recognise the Fiji Islands as part of the British territory. The reasons for this repugnance are not altogether unfounded; but, at the same time, they are by no means insuperable. The Ministry of Great Britain is an uncertain quantity, and the politics of the present hour are transient as opinion. But the permanent relations of subjects to the country to which they belong cannot be thus violently broken off without involving consequences of a most serious kind, and of which it is impossible for any man to see the issue.

What kind of Government is that which it is proposed to establish? Will it possess the power of life and death, or will it claim the right to inflict penalties and to impose taxes? Those who may be recalcitrant and choose to retain their fealty to their Sovereign, will they be subject to pains and penalties? These are questions which can be answered always off-hand by those who choose not to see what are the ultimate effects of a course to which they are incited by their interests or their passions.

It is undeniable that the present position of settlers in Fiji is extremely unsatisfactory. They are not only exposed to many perils, but there is a strong temptation to injustice and wrong. After all, for the present they are like those of the epoch of which we read, when every man did that which was right in his own eyes. We know what is right in the eyes of men who go forth in search of gold, or who break through moral restraints in the indulgence of sensuality. A case is therefore made out for a most serious investigation by the Government of England. No time should be lost in settling the relations of British subjects who fix themselves in a country essentially barbarous, and who cannot look to any local government for an effective or intelligent administration of their affairs.

In the old colonies of England a system was adopted which it may perhaps be desirable to revive. The colonists were charged with all the interests of their respective administrations, and they had, in comparison with the general condition of the empire, a very large discretion. By a corporation constituted upon these plans, and having certain rights conferred by Act of Parliament, a regular Government was at once established. No doubt out of this system arose many evils which were ultimately corrected by destroying corporate rights and restoring to the Crown a direct control over the affairs of the country.

There is, however, an intermediate stage in which the support of an establishment is not accepted by the parent State, and when all the business of administration and government falls to a lot of the adventurers. It is desirable to reduce the powers to some form of order, to establish the right of appeal in important cases, and to interpose some check on the arbitrary will of those who may happen to assume the power. It is very clear that in Fiji a system of slavery is inaugurated which only requires time to perfect it. It is not probable indeed that the American Government, having suffered so much from that evil, will promote its revival. We do not at all calculate upon the acceptance by the United States of the responsibilities and duties implied in the lending of their flag. It is not because there is a little impudence in the forms of these propositions (considering the parties who make them, and to whom they are addressed) that we may safely regard them as of no value. There is a real and unquestionable evil growing up under the present system, and it is not easy to see how it is possible for the British Government, without the most serious neglect of its palpable duties, to permit authority to be assumed and power to be exercised by those who are at the same time subjects of the British Crown.

There can be no doubt that the experience of New Zealand has created this morbid apprehension on the part of England of new colonial relations. All the advantages derived from the colonies are overlooked and even denied. It is true that the Australians, separated from the establishment of a peculiar character and of Imperial service, have cost hardly anything to the Crown of England. They have been self-supporting from the time they have been free. Their trade forms an enormous item in the resources of Great Britain, and whoever thinks slightly of colonies, this sentiment is not to be found in any nation except the country that possesses them. It requires no great knowledge of human nature to see how readily a people undervalue what they securely hold, and how little they prize advantages which have cost them nothing, until they are likely to lose them. The depreciation of colonies which we sometimes hear in speeches, and read even in despatches, is not only depreciating but almost derisive. We are astonished at the folly of the hour, and foresee with absolute certainty the arrival of a time when other sentiments will have the predominance, and when England will once more turn into a fair balance sheet, the loss and gain of that great system without which she would now be among the least powerful, if not the smallest, European nations.

The first colonies of New Zealand, as our readers will remember, ventured upon their undertakings in defiance of the Government of England, and proposed to establish by mutual contract a form of government. The Administration of that day regarded the movement as unconstitutional and as involving consequences of law penal to those who shared in the scheme. It was in consequence of this attempt to establish an independent Government that the British authorities ultimately proclaimed New Zealand as a colony of the Empire, and from that time to this colonisation has advanced upon the whole at an extremely rapid rate. The New Zealanders have, no doubt, been disastrous both to life and to administration. It is impossible to look upon the policy of the Ministers for the colonies without being struck with its uncertainty and consequent imbecility. There has been no thorough principle adopted in the native affairs; and consequently there has been no permanence in any scheme of administration. But, in spite of all these difficulties and deductions, has not the colony of New Zealand proved an immense acquisition to the British

Crown? Is not the increasing trade of that country returning in large proportion all that has been received from Great Britain? What ever causes of regret and lamentation may be fairly produced as a drawback to unusual advancement, still the fact remains the same, that for the most part New Zealand is free from the Native difficulty, and that where it exists it has been aggravated by the changeable policy of the Ministers at home. The existence, however, of these difficulties, has doubtless prevented the occupation of Fiji, and disinclined to any new adventure of colonisation. Thus it is that while the enterprising spirit of Englishmen has prompted them, and the opening of new avenues has invited them to spread to the right and to the left, they find themselves stopped by a policy of recent origin, which seems to say to colonisation—thus far, and no farther! It is, however, extremely culpable to neglect a subject, the difficulties of which accumulate by prolonged ignorance of their true bearing and real weight. These men who go to islands of the Southern Sea, such as the Fijis, cannot live without government. If it be unauthorised, it will be dangerous to all within its range. The idea of American protection, without reciprocal duties, is out of the question. It is required that the position, both of England and of these settlements, should be thoroughly defined, and that the responsibilities of all parties should be clearly expressed, and that the principles should be permitted as those implied in establishing an independent Government by a handful of men who may indeed rule with wisdom, but who may also prove to be a scourge to the country over which they assume domination and a danger to that to which they belong. (Sydney Morning Herald, September 2.)

CHURCH AND STATE IN AUSTRALIA.

LAST of all the Australian colonies, Victoria is now beginning to deal with the question of State-aid to Religion. Everywhere else, except in Western Australia, and this hardly ranks at present as a free colony—the matter has been finally decided. The method of doing so has not been exactly the same in any two of the colonies, yet in none of them is there any likelihood that the settlement will be reversed.

The question has been more or less agitated in Victoria ever since the first granting of its Constitution, but for some reason or other the party, or combination of parties, in favour of the grant has hitherto been strong enough to defeat all efforts for its abolition. Now, however, for the first time, the Government has taken up the question, and that, too, a Government strong to the extent of being able to do anything. Unless the Ministers have greatly misestimated the sentiments of their own supporters (and they have the credit of having, hitherto, calculated in that matter very accurately), a majority of the country is with them; and, if so, the final legislation can only be a matter of time.

The Bishop of Melbourne, deservedly respected by all classes for his character and his labours, has written publicly in opposition to the proposed measure. In this, taken by itself, there would be nothing surprising, because the experience, the traditions, and the educational bias of the English clergy have always been opposed to voluntarism. But the remarkable fact is, that Bishop PRATT, some years ago, condemned the system of State-aid, while now he comes forward to support it. Changes of opinion are common enough when men change with the current of the times. There are hundreds in the mother country now talking and voting in favour of disestablishment and disestablishment to whose lips such phrases used to be uttered strangers. But the inexorable logic of events has been too strong for them, and they have become converts by compulsion.

But the curious point connected with the Bishop of Melbourne's new view is this, that though opposed to State-aid at a time when the majority of the colonists were in favour of it, he now speaks up in its favour, when the majority have turned against it. This opposition, however, was not to State-aid in the abstract, but simply to the current endorsement of error and truth. He now deems it "a less evil and a less sin" to State partially to aid an erroneous Church, than to withhold its aid to religion altogether. While thus avowing his apparent inconsistency, he gives his reasons for it. He has been toiling for many years to build churches and raise stipends for clergymen. He has only succeeded in this partially, and without the money received from the State it seems to him that he would not have succeeded to anything like the same extent. "Twelve years' experience," he says, "has convinced me that grants in aid from the public revenue towards the building of churches and the maintenance of the stipends of clergymen are requisite for calling forth voluntary contributions. Without the encouragement afforded by such grants, there would certainly not have been given by members of the Church of England in Victoria one-half, probably not one-fourth, of the amount which has been actually contributed by them during that period towards those purposes. We owe it, therefore, to State-aid that the people of this colony to enjoy so great an extent of public worship and the ministry of the Word and Sacraments; and while, alas, many localities are still destitute of these means of grace, their number but for that aid would have been very much more numerous."

Such is the reason given for the change of opinion; but let us analyse it slightly and see what it amounts to. It is not asserted, nor will it be pretended that in all other denominations the same stimulus of State-aid is equally needed to provoke private liberality. The Wesleyans, for instance, have had a comparatively small share of the grant, yet it will not be said that without that modicum of State-aid their contributions would have dropped by one-half or three-fourths. Other denominations have had none at all, and it is not said, and would not be said, that if they had been tickled with a little State-aid, they would have given twice or four times as much as they have done. Nor will it be denied that the members of the Church of England in Victoria are both a numerous and wealthy body—the most numerous and the most wealthy in the community. Nor would the Bishop hesitate to admit that, having ample means at their disposal, it is their duty to maintain decently their churches and their pastors. If these things are so, the case amounts to this—that the episcopal community in Victoria being perfectly able to do its duty, is not willing to do it. The conclusion the Bishop draws is that therefore the State ought to continue to do it for them. But is there not another conclusion to be derived from the same

premises—one equally logical and more in harmony with the peace and prosperity of the Churches? Ought not the inference to be that the people should be stirred up to do their duty? Why should that be impossible to churchmen in Victoria which is found quite possible to Churchmen elsewhere, and has never been a difficulty or a grievance with some other religious communities. Giving is largely a matter of moral education and habit; but it is precisely one of those duties which every Church should train up its members. It would seem, from Bishop PRATT's account, that the members of his own Church in Victoria are not yet quite up to the mark. But how many years will it take to complete their education in this respect? And how long will it be before protection has made them self-reliant and may be dispensed with? The prudent mother who would not let her children go to the river till they knew how to swim, adopted the surest possible method of preventing them from learning, and if one half, or three-fourths, of the Church revenue in Victoria is to be obtained from the State in order to encourage the Episcopalians to do without it, it will probably be a long time before the lesson of self-reliance is adequately learnt.

There is nothing surprising in the fact that those who have so long leaned on State-aid should tremble to do without it, nor do we fail to sympathise with the natural anxiety they feel, but if the experience of how their history is worth anything it goes to show that self-reliance is better than any amount of external assistance, and that it is the only way of developing a healthy organic activity. (Sydney Morning Herald, September 4.)

THE ANGO-AUSTRALIAN TELEGRAPH.

THE Report made by Commander BULLOCK of H. M. S. *Serpent*, on the suitability of the sea-bed between Java and Timor for a telegraphic cable, is very satisfactory, as far as it goes. That he should have been detached from the China squadron to investigate this particular locality shows that her Majesty's Government is anticipating an extension to Australia, and is willing to give so much assistance as may be furnished by surveying vessels in the naval service.

The Government having been once let in, in the matter of the Red Sea cable, has ever since that time persistently refused to subsidise any more deep-sea lines. To pay half the subsidy on a cable, marine cable would only be to apply to telegraphic communication the same principle that is applied to the postal service, in which the Imperial Government considers itself equally interested with the colonies, and of the expense of which it, therefore, bears an equal share. Moreover, so far as India is concerned, the British Government has done more than subsidise, for it has taken on itself the whole responsibility of laying, maintaining, and working the Persian Gulf cable. We can hardly, however, expect a reversal of the now established principles of action. The Imperial authorities think more of India than they do of Australia, and are willing to do more for India railways, subsidised by an Imperial guarantee, and steam communication with India is carefully multiplied. India is treated as a country that has to be governed, and therefore has to be patronised. Australia is treated as a country that can govern itself, and will be the worse for help. India is treated as a country that might be conquered, and lost to the Crown; Australia as a country the defence of which concerns only its own inhabitants. The contrast is, doubtless, complimentary to the self-reliance and competency of the colonists, but is a compliment that is also economical to those who offer it.

In the matter of telegraphic communication with the East, however, the colonists need not be distressed at being left to their own resources. The financial burden will not be very heavy, and, by an agreement among the several colonies, the cost to each will be comparatively inappreciable. It would only be a waste of time to agitate for Imperial assistance to any guarantee that it may be found necessary to offer. In surveying routes, however, her Majesty's vessels may be very useful, and that without involving much, if any, additional expense to the Imperial Treasury. Some service of this kind has already been rendered, and more will doubtless be afforded, if required.

Commander BULLOCK has principally confined his observations to the section between Batavia, at the east end of Java, and Bojowangi, in the island of Timor. The former place is the present terminus of the Batavian line; but he considers that Pampang Bay will make a better terminus, as it is a more sheltered position for landing the cable, and the sea-bed is less rocky. The route would be from Pampang through Baly Strait to the south of the islands to Timor. There appears to be considerable unevenness in the sea-bed, though nothing that affords any serious difficulty in the way of posting a cable. But, before the line can be more than a minute survey may be necessary. Indeed, Commander BULLOCK distinctly states that some things require to be further examined, especially the important point as to the connection between his soundings and those made by the *Salamander*. It still remains doubtful whether there is, as has been always supposed, a deep gorge to be crossed between the Netherlands India and Australia. There may be such a gorge, and yet it may be possible to avoid it. This, of course, will have to be accurately determined.

The survey of Commander BULLOCK has proceeded on the assumption that Bojowangi will be made a station; but it is comparatively unimportant place, and the Batavian Government has not shown any particular anxiety about including it in the line. It is still an open question therefore whether anything is to be gained by touching there, and whether a direct and unbroken line from Java to our north coast would not be preferable. And if a direct line would take a different and more southerly route, the relative merits of these two routes, so far as the sea-bed is concerned, remain to be determined. The whole distance from Java to Arnhem's land is not at all formidable; and, if a route more free from coral reefs and inequalities in the sea-bed could be obtained by giving all the islands a wide berth, there is no special necessity for calling at Timor at all. But if the Dutch Government should, as has been suggested, pay half the subsidy for the line between Java and Australia, it would be entitled to a voice as to the route.

Whatever decision, however, may be come to as to points of minor detail, it is satisfactory to find that every fresh examination of the ground, only makes it clearer that the work is one exposed to no special risk, and involving no special expense—that it will simply

be a repetition of what has been already successfully achieved, and that it calls for nothing but what may now be called ordinary care; the work is out of the range of speculation or adventure, and is within the domain of calculation. It is not waiting for further discoveries in science, or further improvements in mechanical arts; it is reduced now to a question of money. And even in its financial aspect the unsettled point is not the cost, for that can be determined with a tolerable approach to accuracy. The question is simply how the money is to be provided. Competent contractors, of proved ability, are willing to undertake the risk of the contract. It only remains for the colonists to make arrangements amongst themselves and to strike the bargain. That is to say, it has now reached the stage of a political and mercantile transaction. The next step will be to make it a realised fact. (Sydney Morning Herald, August 14.)

BOOKS ON THE COLONIES.

FORTY-FOUR years' experience entitled the CHIEF JUSTICE, at the dinner to Captain THORNTON, to speak with authority, and to contradict emphatically the insults which were cast upon the colony, by a writer who passed through the colonies in about half that number of months. These travellers fancy they can imitate the brevity of CÆSAR—I came—I saw—I conquered! But it would be a mistake to suppose that satirists care for the comparative truth of their delineations. In every new society there is much that is striking and curious. There are many remarkable instances of sudden changes of fortune, and of the appearance of men under different characters. It is these of course that are seized by those who have an idea of making a pungent and sparkling book.

The French have ever been most generous in their appreciation of colonies, and easily satisfied. Whatever France may be beside, her sentiments are eminently democratic. In ancient times the aristocratic spirit not only predominated, but revelled and triumphed; and its fall was absolute, leaving no other relics in French society than among the small class who occupy the salons of St. Germain.

The Constitution of England, however, treated all men as equal, and opened the door of elevation to every rank and class, so that it was no uncommon thing for the son of a peasant to take his seat beside the first in the land, and to influence the councils of the State. But wherever this freedom is enjoyed, it is accompanied with extreme social jealousy and exclusiveness. Every step is won by labour and merit, or by that which stands as equivalent. Thus the conflict of each individual for place and power used to be really a triumph over practical barriers not conquerable nor easily surmounted. It is this state of things that has made welcome to English society those caricatures of America and Australia which find no such admirers in France. Thus the generous sentiments of the French mind have no obstruction, and flow out in eulogy which requires abatement to adapt it to the standard of English judgment. It may be expected, therefore, that a proportion of books which issue from the English Press, relating to the colonies, and by persons who do not belong to them, or who have forsaken them, will be charged with social detraction, partly because the salient deformities of colonial society strike the stranger, and partly from the pseudo-aristocratic taste which is to be gratified at the colonial expense.

In appreciating these descriptions of colonial society, it is desirable that we should not be too sensitive. There is much of undoubted absurdity and extravagance in the development of colonial life. Men of vain or uncultured minds are sure to make themselves ridiculous when they attain a conspicuous position; and it is their absurdity that is the only thing a stranger is likely to see. Thus the excesses of expense and fashion, the grimaces of affectation, and the self-assertion of impudence are likely to be prominent in every society that is young and new. People who have lived in the colonies long know perfectly well the antecedents of those who are around them. If this acquaintance is calculated to abate the ill-natured and conspicuous character, it also makes more conspicuous those faults and failings which it is impossible to deny or to forget. Strangers who visit the colonies ask what are the origin and history of men of pretension. When they learn the particulars they are not very likely, in all cases, to exalt his view of the conditions of distinction. The sober quiet people who live an upright and frugal life, may be in a vast majority. But how is a stranger to have any perception of this fact, or to know that the men who have pushed themselves to the front ranks are by no means the most honoured or the most honourable?

We doubt if it will be found that the political men of the Australian colonies, who are upon a whole a fair sample of the educated or affluent classes, would do us wrong if they are not often very much inferior to those who have made their fortunes by ordinary industry and thrift, and who are living far from the din of faction. It would be doing wrong to the colony to take certain conspicuous men, who have occupied a large share in our debates and furnished the great proportion of our staple politics, as always having either the education, or standing, or rank which they might be supposed to represent.

The statistics of travellers would be greatly ameliorated if they took into account the evidences of family life and its character. If they considered for example the thirty-four thousand children in our Public schools—their appearance, their attire, their ordinary cleanliness, their fair subordination, and all the signs of improvement which their examiners collected, they might be certain that this colony is growing not only in population but also in character.

In turning to some of the old estimates of colonial life and its probabilities, we shall see how close to assure us. When Sir JAMES MACINTOSH was at Bombay, he wrote to a friend in the following strain:—"Even out of England there are many places where I should prefer to this (Bombay). I will smile at the mention of Batavia Bay; but I am most serious, and I assure you that, next to a parliamentary situation, to which either nature or early ambition has constantly directed my views, I should prefer, without much regarding pecuniary advantages, that of being the law-giver of Batavia Bay."

England, only conquerors of India, but men to be proud and to all mankind. * * * I have heard, read, and thought so much about this extraordinary colony, that I am very confident in my general opinions; and I confess, between ourselves, that I am a piece of an enthusiast in my reforming projects."

Such was the opinion of this great man. Has the fact in any way sustained it? Is it not an example of the precipitation with which men assume, from a few facts, the

probabilities of the future? Is it not an example of their forgetfulness of that clarifying process through which society passes when there are certain elements of substantial good within it? In our opinion, colonial society has been greatly improved since the discovery of gold in all its settled relations. Whatever mischief may arise from this great event, it is of a character essentially evanescent. It is not with the Australian colonies as in some other gold countries where there was no recuperative power. We have, in our habits and principles as a nation, that which will make the people ashamed of wrong, whether political or social. This will assuredly tend in the course of time to express some of the evils which result from political or social disorganisation.

While, however, we may greatly overrate the influence of individual writers on the English views of Australian character we are not insensible to the bad effect which they may hereafter produce. These descriptions, when they are wanted, are swept up and presented as proofs of ill-will and as studied insults. This tendency was long ago pointed out by JEFFREYS, in the *Edinburgh Review*, and may be worth a moment's reflection among those who criticise books intended to caricature colonial communities. No one would desire that a single word of censure or reproach should be repressed by authority; but it is only becoming men who guide public opinion at home to point out where the exaggeration of travellers is not only unjust, but likely to be mischievous. (Sydney Morning Herald, September 1.)

AUSTRALIAN HORSES FOR INDIA.

THE supply of horses for Indian service has recently been the subject of an official communication from the Government of South Australia to the Government of India, and the despatch was sent by a special messenger who, personally, explained to the officials in India the views of the Colonial Government. It so happened that, in the month of May last, Mr. ROBERT DALRYMPLE ROSS, the Assistant Commissary-General at Adelaide, who had been for some years resident in the colony, and who, by marriage and otherwise, had become identified with its interests, was ordered home on promotion, and the Colonial Government thought it a convenient opportunity to send him by the overland route, and make him a special ambassador to the GOVERNOR-GENERAL, on the subject of a supply of horses for the remount service of India.

The despatch which Mr. Ross carried with him from Sir JAMES FERGUSON to the GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA states that the new settlement on the north coast was expected to prove both permanent and prosperous, and that Port Darwin would be a very convenient depot from which to ship Australian horses to India. It stated that the cost of transport from Port Darwin to Calcutta or Bombay would be little more than half that from Sydney, Melbourne, or Adelaide, or not exceeding £15, and that, moreover, it would be accomplished on seas at certain seasons, uniformly smooth, starting from a commodious port, and avoiding both the dangers and the uncertainties of the present long and circuitous route. A depot at Port Darwin would afford a supply of selected horses, acclimatised by their long journey and stay in a tropical climate, and at a lower rate than had hitherto been offered.

Assuming all this to be correct, and that the horses could be shipped from Port Darwin to India at the cost mentioned, it remains to be considered how and on what terms they can be placed there. On this point Sir JAMES FERGUSON says that he is assured by competent authorities that it would be easy for breeders in almost any given point on the northern coast—that they would do so if assured that horses of a certain stamp, if found suitable, would be purchased there, and that £25 a piece would be a remunerative price for large and well-bred colts of four years old.

What he wants the Government of India therefore to do is to establish its own depot at Port Darwin, to maintain there an agent with power to purchase suitable horses offered to him, and to undertake the shipment of them to India; and, in order to furnish every facility for the establishment of such a depot, the GOVERNOR-GENERAL, who is engaged in laying out the settlement, has been instructed to retain a large reserve in a locality advantageously situated for shipping purposes, and possessed both of pasture and of water. A telegraphic reply from Simla has been received stating that Mr. Ross has been there, has had several interviews with various members of the Government, and that the question would receive every consideration. Some further communications on the subject, therefore, may be anticipated.

In these days of deep depression in the squinting interest, we cannot afford to neglect any opportunity of turning the grasping capabilities of Australia to account. If wool-growing will no longer pay, we must try something else that will. Horse-breeding has of late years fallen to a discount. The popular theory has been that it was the least paying kind of stock a man could keep. The consequence has been that it has been very much neglected. Mobs of horses have run wild, and they have so degenerated in their breed that they have not been worth bringing to market, and have been shot for the sake of the hair on their tails.

But times are changed now. If horse-breeding does not promise an immediate and magnificent fortune, it will, at least, pay better than growing coarse wool at a cost of a shilling a pound and selling it at sixpence, and some of our squatters have not during the last year done much better than that. Gains that were thought small a few years ago are considered endurable now, and therefore horse-breeding, once despised as too slow, may now come to be better appreciated.

The dry climate of a large part of Australia is particularly well adapted for the nurture of horses, and especially of saddle-horses, and in failing to turn this climate to account in this respect we have been neglecting one of the opportunities nature has afforded us. Arabia, Persia, and Tartary have been for years the special home of the saddle-horse, and travellers tell wonderful tales of the fleetness and endurance of the animals that are bred there. Yet there is little or nothing in the climate of those countries that cannot be paralleled in Australia. Horses can be bred in the interior without artificial food or artificial shelter, and the only care required is to see that the race is not allowed to degenerate by promiscuous intermixture. New South Wales had at one time a good

reputation for saddle-horses. That has declined, and not unjustly, but it might be all fully recovered, and more.

It is a common complaint that if you want to buy a good horse you must give a long price for him, while if you want to sell a good horse it is difficult to get his value; at the same time the market is overstocked with worthless animals. But if a steady sale were assured for horses of a particular stamp, breeders would then be encouraged to meet the market, and would breed up to the required standard. If there was a fixed annual demand for cavalry horses for India, at a remunerative price, there would not be the slightest difficulty in providing them, both of the requisite quality and in the requisite quantity, but at present the Indian demand is both fluctuating and uncertain. If, however, the Indian Government should see it to be its interest to establish a depot in Australia, it would in a few years be able to assure itself of a steady supply of horses of the right stamp. Such an establishment would produce a very different result from any which can ever arise either from the occasional visits of Indian officers charged to buy up what they can find, or from the operation of such speculative shippers as may send away what they can buy cheaply, what they may consider just good enough to turn in a profit, and yet what may not add to the reputation of the colony.

Whether Port Darwin is really the best place for an Indian depot is a matter of detail requiring further consideration. Very little is known at present of the country in its neighbourhood. Until it is partially stocked and the effect of the climate has been observed we cannot tell what sort of horses may be bred in the northern part of Australia. Nor can we quite say at present during how many months of the year there may be grass and water enough along any line of route to allow of horses from the central or southern portions of the continent being sent overland. All our knowledge at present is confined to the information gained from explorers' trips. No stock of any kind has yet been driven so far north. But there is no reason to anticipate that there would be any difficulty in the way of taking horses across. On this point, however, a year or two may be expected to furnish us with much additional knowledge, for if the settlement is to go ahead, overlanders will be sending their sheep, cattle, and horses, and our knowledge of all the tracks to Arnhem's Land will be greatly increased, and there will grow up a class of drovers familiar with the country. (Sydney Morning Herald, September 1.)

WHOSE FAULT IS IT?

We observe that the *Times* has reiterated the argument against helping New Zealand, on a certain misrepresentation of statistics. The colonists, it reassures, are sufficiently numerous to destroy the rebellion, and, if necessary, to destroy the rebels. It asserts that the success of the Maories is owing to the indolence of the colonists, and that the failure is one of energy and will. You are too prosperous and too rich to fight! Such is the assertion! An argument so addressed no doubt circulates with great acceptance through certain circles in Great Britain, but it requires only local knowledge to see its fallacy and to feel its injustice. It is necessary that we should reiterate the statement made long ago, and so promptly forgotten—namely, that under the name of New Zealand is included a great variety of districts having no kind of connection with one another, excepting that which is political. This connection, founded upon the arrangements of the English Government is irksome and offensive to many because they feel that it binds them to expenses and to efforts for which there is no possible obligation beyond that which belongs to every subject, and which in their case is often utterly impossible. They assert that personal service is not within their power. It may be all very true that they are too much devoted to their husbandry—to their sheep, to their mining, and to their shops, to go "soldiering," in defence of their lives, and their fortunes, they would probably, as Englishmen have always done, take up weapons. But there is no enemy near them, nor likely to be—nor possible. They are safe from all Maori assaults and intrusion. They are not within reach of the Maories excepting by water. Thus the only motive they could have for embroiling themselves in the present New Zealand war would be one of sympathy and humanity. These duties they have certainly handsomely performed, by charging their revenue with great obligations, and by exposing themselves to still greater in the prosecution of the war. But material strength—that is the bringing of men into the field—they cannot supply and will not. There is no reason why they should, beyond that reason which binds every British subject to wish well to, and aid in certain cases, all parts of the British Empire.

It is said that the numbers of the New Zealanders are small compared with the number of the colonists. Every New Zealander is a soldier, but can it be so said of the colonists? Many of the colonists are burdens of fighting, besides having the burden of their own domestic relations pressing heavily upon them. In the outskirts of the New Zealand settlements the lives of the people are so exposed that they can do nothing more than watch and defend their own neighbourhoods, and this has proved unhappily too often unavailing. Thus, to dispatch bodies of men by their search of Te Koori and other armed rebels, is almost impossible, if it were not almost useless. It is essential, therefore, that there should be a regular system of defence and resistance, and for this purpose the numbers are utterly insufficient who are available to any Government, or by any process can be compelled to take up arms. It ought not to be forgotten that many who are called colonists are not so in any real sense. They are merely temporary in their engagements and occupations, and propose at no distant time to take their leave. They would never think of continuing in New Zealand if fighting were demanded of them. Thus it is the permanent settlers and those who have homesteads and cultivation whose lives are most exposed, and who from their position are totally incapable of taking any but a temporary part in the prosecution of a war. We do not say that these reasons constitute an obligation on the part of England to defend the colonists, but they show the fallacy of the assumption—that the people who are exposed to the Maori rebellion have the power to resist it. But would it be possible to apply the same principle to the general defence of the Empire? Is it not absurd to talk of numbers as counting man against man without regard

to the domestic obligations, or the necessity of providing subsistence? When the army and navy are made up, they are reckoned in a different way. The utmost that can be spared to constitute any military power is in former times 7 or 8 per cent. Probably a larger number have been engaged in the American war, and more may be possible as war is brought into short campaigns and close fighting. But if an immense proportion are sent "a soldiering" the effect must be disastrous to the community. Its power to pay taxes depends upon the continuance of industry. The preservation of its property depends upon the people who take care of it. To draw off the population from the towns would only expose them to the brand as well as to the sword. It is not, therefore, just to say that the colonists can as well defend themselves as England can be defended by her army and navy. The army and navy constitute but a fraction of the entire people, and even these could soon cease to defend, if it were not for the immense preponderance of those who are behind procuring subsistence and supplying the ships of war. How is it possible to keep up the taxes of a country if its industrial population is absorbed in conflict? Is money to be borrowed in England upon such security?

Already we have seen, both in the papers of New Zealand and of England, hints that the solvency of the population was, after all, the assurance of the dividends, and that, if left to the natives at will, they might not be able to pay the interest, much less the principal, of a very great effort would be made to destroy the colonial honour. The New Zealand colonists are not a class of men likely to talk of repudiation; but it is impossible to invert the usual order of society without feeling its consequences.

The massacre of forty or fifty settlers seems to be looked upon as a thing of course, and to be treated with some degree of lightness by portions of the English Press. It is something awful for the community to witness the butchery of forty or fifty peaceable inhabitants, to see women and children mangled and cast into the embers of their own burned dwellings! It is something awful to think of the blasted hopes and utter misery of those who happen to survive these devastations, and look upon the faces of their dead. It is not a small thing for a nation coolly to resolve to leave all that is dear to it to result from a policy deliberately adopted. Ten thousand men under British administration were not sufficient to drive away the Maori. How then is it possible for a handful of colonists to hope for any immediate success? No doubt victory will declare for the colonists, but it will be a victory never remembered with joy, but with a painful recollection that it has cost dear to an enterprising and laborious people; and that the irreparable losses inflicted have made chaos in colonial life that can never be closed.

We repeat, the question whether England should help is one thing, and whether she shall cast the reproach upon them of a policy she herself initiated and carried out to a very late period, is another. We do not suppose Earl GRANVILLE has invented the arguments he has used. We know their faces well from former times; but still it might have struck him as being remarkable, if not absurd, that he had to find a defence of his policy in the contentious conduct of colonists thirty or forty years ago. They were a handful of men left to themselves. They would have taken the consequences of their own temerity, but the British Government thought proper to step in to claim the sovereignty—to administer the law, and to dictate the policy of the country, and now it seems to be utterly unjustifiable to throw it in the teeth of those who knew nothing of the early impudent wrong—no never probably heard of its commission. Such would have been the right of England if she had never assumed the government, and if those many volumes of blue books (sufficient to fill a room of considerable dimensions) which expound the policy and views of successive Secretaries of State could be totally erased.

[Sydney Morning Herald, August 17.]

RELIGIOUS MEMORANDA.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.
The Bishop of Grafton and Armadale, the Rev. Dr. Turner, and Mrs. Sydney on Friday, the 19th ultimo. Particulars of his reception in Sydney will be found elsewhere.
A meeting of the members of St. John's, Handwick, was held on the 6th ultimo, to take steps for the erection of a paragon. A considerable sum towards the object was raised at the meeting.
The foundation stone of a new church in the parish of Willoughby, North Shore, was laid on the 25th of August, by the Bishop of Sydney. The edifice is to be known as Christ Church.

The Anniversary Social Meeting in connection with St. Paul's Church, Belford, was held on the 31st ultimo.
The annual dinner of the members of the Trinity Church school, took place at Balmoral, on the 2nd instant.
The half-yearly meeting of the Christ Church Parochial Association was held on the 17th ultimo.

The Bishop of Sydney has, during the past month, held conferences at St. John's, Parramatta, Windsor, Richmond, Wilberforce, and King's School, and Prospect.

Steps have been taken for the purchase of an organ for the use of St. James' Church, Sydney, on Monday evening last, in the parochial schoolroom, Pitt-street.

The Bishop of Sydney is at present on a tour in the West of Scotland.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.
On the 23rd ultimo a public meeting was held at St. Mary's, Belford, for the purpose of raising a fund to defray the expenses of his Grace Archbishop Polding, on his journey to Rome to attend the approaching Ecumenical Council. His Holiness the Pope is expected to arrive in Rome on the 9th ultimo.

A meeting was held on the 9th ultimo, in the schoolroom adjoining St. Joseph's Church, Newtown, to bid farewell to the Rev. J. M. Garavito, who is about to leave the colony for Europe.

The annual breakfast in connection with the Australian Holy Catholic Guild of St. Mary and St. Joseph, took place on Sunday morning, the 22nd ultimo.

On the 30th ultimo the children attending St. Augustine's Roman Catholic School, Balmoral, held their annual picnic.

On Sunday, the 29th ultimo, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Bathurst, Dr. Quinn, laid the foundation stone of the church at Balmoral, in the presence of the parishioners of St. John's Church, Kent-street, presented the Rev. J. P. Fitzpatrick with an address and testimonial, on the occasion of his removal to another sphere of labour.

PRESBYTERIAN.
The Rev. Thomas Ashburn Gordon, for several years minister of the church at Balmoral, has been appointed pastor of the church at Inverell, in the New England district.

On the 19th ultimo, the Rev. A. C. Smith delivered a lecture in the Presbyterian Church, Pyramont, on the subject of "Modern Fictions and their bearing on Evangelical Religion."

A lecture on "Parthenism" was delivered in St. Stephen's Church, on the 25th ultimo, by the Rev. Dr. Reid.

The annual public meeting of the Wesleyan Auxiliary to the London Missionary Society was held in the Point Piper Road Church on the 22nd ultimo.

A public meeting in connection with the Australian Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society was held on the 6th of August in the Church at Kent-street, Sydney.

The anniversary meeting in connection with the Wesleyan Methodist Church of Sydney was held on the 10th of August in the Wesleyan Chapel, Kent-street.

The annual meeting of the Newtown Branch of the Wesleyan Missionary Society was held on the 9th ultimo in the Wesleyan Chapel, Kent-street.

The opening of the Pyramont Wesleyan Sunday-school was celebrated on the 24th ultimo, by a tea and public meeting in the Wesleyan Chapel, Kent-street.

The Rev. W. Taylor, of California, delivered a lecture to the Wesleyan Sunday-school teachers in the Wesleyan Chapel, Kent-street, on the 31st ultimo.

The Wesleyan Missionary Society of Sydney, in connection with the Wesleyan Auxiliary to the London Missionary Society, was held on the 22nd ultimo.

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AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

A MEETING of the council was held on Thursday, August 12th, when the following prize list was adopted, to show to be held in Sydney, on the 13th January, 1870, and agreed to and ordered to be published.

Class 1. For the most valuable 30 fleeces of ewe's wool, and without being skirted. 1st prize, £10; 2nd, £5; 3rd, £3; 4th, £2; 5th, £1; 6th, £1; 7th, £1; 8th, £1; 9th, £1; 10th, £1.

Class 2. For the most valuable 30 fleeces of ewe's wool, and without being skirted. 1st prize, £10; 2nd, £5; 3rd, £3; 4th, £2; 5th, £1; 6th, £1; 7th, £1; 8th, £1; 9th, £1; 10th, £1.

Class 3. For the most valuable 30 fleeces of ewe's wool, and without being skirted. 1st prize, £10; 2nd, £5; 3rd, £3; 4th, £2; 5th, £1; 6th, £1; 7th, £1; 8th, £1; 9th, £1; 10th, £1.

Class 4. For the most valuable 30 fleeces of ewe's wool, and without being skirted. 1st prize, £10; 2nd, £5; 3rd, £3; 4th, £2; 5th, £1; 6th, £1; 7th, £1; 8th, £1; 9th, £1; 10th, £1.

Class 5. For the most valuable 30 fleeces of ewe's wool, and without being skirted. 1st prize, £10; 2nd, £5; 3rd, £3; 4th, £2; 5th, £1; 6th, £1; 7th, £1; 8th, £1; 9th, £1; 10th, £1.

Class 6. For the most valuable 30 fleeces of ewe's wool, and without being skirted. 1st prize, £10; 2nd, £5; 3rd, £3; 4th, £2; 5th, £1; 6th, £1; 7th, £1; 8th, £1; 9th, £1; 10th, £1.

Class 7. For the most valuable 30 fleeces of ewe's wool, and without being skirted. 1st prize, £10; 2nd, £5; 3rd, £3; 4th, £2; 5th, £1; 6th, £1; 7th, £1; 8th, £1; 9th, £1; 10th, £1.

Class 8. For the most valuable 30 fleeces of ewe's wool, and without being skirted. 1st prize, £10; 2nd, £5; 3rd, £3; 4th, £2; 5th, £1; 6th, £1; 7th, £1; 8th, £1; 9th, £1; 10th, £1.

Class 9. For the most valuable 30 fleeces of ewe's wool, and without being skirted. 1st prize, £10; 2nd, £5; 3rd, £3; 4th, £2; 5th, £1; 6th, £1; 7th, £1; 8th, £1; 9th, £1; 10th, £1.

Class 10. For the most valuable 30 fleeces of ewe's wool, and without being skirted. 1st prize, £10; 2nd, £5; 3rd, £3; 4th, £2; 5th, £1; 6th, £1; 7th, £1; 8th, £1; 9th, £1; 10th, £1.

Class 11. For the most valuable 30 fleeces of ewe's wool, and without being skirted. 1st prize, £10; 2nd, £5; 3rd, £3; 4th, £2; 5th, £1; 6th, £1; 7th, £1; 8th, £1; 9th, £1; 10th, £1.

Class 12. For the most valuable 30 fleeces of ewe's wool, and without being skirted. 1st prize, £10; 2nd, £5; 3rd, £3; 4th, £2; 5th, £1; 6th, £1; 7th, £1; 8th, £1; 9th, £1; 10th, £1.

Class 13. For the most valuable 30 fleeces of ewe's wool, and without being skirted. 1st prize, £10; 2nd, £5; 3rd, £3; 4th, £2; 5th, £1; 6th, £1; 7th, £1; 8th, £1; 9th, £1; 10th, £1.

Class 14. For the most valuable 30 fleeces of ewe's wool, and without being skirted. 1st prize, £10; 2nd, £5; 3rd, £3; 4th, £2; 5th, £1; 6th, £1; 7th, £1; 8th, £1; 9th, £1; 10th, £1.

Class 15. For the most valuable 30 fleeces of ewe's wool, and without being skirted. 1st prize, £10; 2nd, £5; 3rd, £3; 4th, £2; 5th, £1; 6th, £1; 7th, £1; 8th, £1; 9th, £1; 10th, £1.

Class 16. For the most valuable 30 fleeces of ewe's wool, and without being skirted. 1st prize, £10; 2nd, £5; 3rd, £3; 4th, £2; 5th, £1; 6th, £1; 7th, £1; 8th, £1; 9th, £1; 10th, £1.

Class 17. For the most valuable 30 fleeces of ewe's wool, and without being skirted. 1st prize, £10; 2nd, £5; 3rd, £3; 4th, £2; 5th, £1; 6th, £1; 7th, £1; 8th, £1; 9th, £1; 10th, £1.

Class 18. For the most valuable 30 fleeces of ewe's wool, and without being skirted. 1st prize, £10; 2nd, £5; 3rd, £3; 4th, £2; 5th, £1; 6th, £1; 7th, £1; 8th, £1; 9th, £1; 10th, £1.

Class 19. For the most valuable 30 fleeces of ewe's wool, and without being skirted. 1st prize, £10; 2nd, £5; 3rd, £3; 4th, £2; 5th, £1; 6th, £1; 7th, £1; 8th, £1; 9th, £1; 10th, £1.

Class 20. For the most valuable 30 fleeces of ewe's wool, and without being skirted. 1st prize, £10; 2nd, £5; 3rd, £3; 4th, £2; 5th, £1; 6th, £1; 7th, £1; 8th, £1; 9th, £1; 10th, £1.

Class 21. For the most valuable 30 fleeces of ewe's wool, and without being skirted. 1st prize, £10; 2nd, £5; 3rd, £3; 4th, £2; 5th, £1; 6th, £1; 7th, £1; 8th, £1; 9th, £1; 10th, £1.

Class 22. For the most valuable 30 fleeces of ewe's wool, and without being skirted. 1st prize, £10; 2nd, £5; 3rd, £3; 4th, £2; 5th, £1; 6th, £1; 7th, £1; 8th, £1; 9th, £1; 10th, £1.

Class 23. For the most valuable 30 fleeces of ewe's wool, and without being skirted. 1st prize, £10; 2nd, £5; 3rd, £3; 4th, £2; 5th, £1; 6th, £1; 7th, £1; 8th, £1; 9th, £1; 10th, £1.

Class 24. For the most valuable 30 fleeces of ewe's wool, and without being skirted. 1st prize, £10; 2nd, £5; 3rd, £3; 4th, £2; 5th, £1; 6th, £1; 7th, £1; 8th, £1; 9th, £1; 10th, £1.

Class 25. For the most valuable 30 fleeces of ewe's wool, and without being skirted. 1st prize, £10; 2nd, £5; 3rd, £3; 4th, £2; 5th, £1; 6th, £1; 7th, £1; 8th, £1; 9th, £1; 10th, £1.

Class 26. For the most valuable 30 fleeces of ewe's wool, and without being skirted. 1st prize, £10; 2nd, £5; 3rd, £3; 4th, £2; 5th, £1; 6th, £1; 7th, £1; 8th, £1; 9th, £1; 10th, £1.

Class 27. For the most valuable 30 fleeces of ewe's wool, and without being skirted. 1st prize, £10; 2nd, £5; 3rd, £3; 4th, £2; 5th, £1; 6th, £1; 7th, £1; 8th, £1; 9th, £1; 10th, £1.

Class 28. For the most valuable 30 fleeces of ewe's wool, and without being skirted. 1st prize, £10; 2nd, £5; 3rd, £3; 4th, £2; 5th, £1; 6th, £1; 7th, £1; 8th, £1; 9th, £1; 10th, £1.

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Class 30. For the most valuable 30 fleeces of ewe's wool, and without being skirted. 1st prize, £10; 2nd, £5; 3rd, £3; 4th, £2; 5th, £1; 6th, £1; 7th, £1; 8th, £1; 9th, £1; 10th, £1.

Class 31. For the most valuable 30 fleeces of ewe's wool, and without being skirted. 1st prize, £10; 2nd, £5; 3rd, £3; 4th, £2; 5th, £1; 6th, £1; 7th, £1; 8th, £1; 9th, £1; 10th, £1.

Class 32. For the most valuable 30 fleeces of ewe's wool, and without being skirted. 1st prize, £10; 2nd, £5; 3rd, £3; 4th, £2; 5th, £1; 6th, £1; 7th, £1; 8th, £1; 9th, £1; 10th, £1.

Class 33. For the most valuable 30 fleeces of ewe's wool, and without being skirted. 1st prize, £10; 2nd, £5; 3rd, £3; 4th, £2; 5th, £1; 6th, £1; 7th, £1; 8th, £1; 9th, £1; 10th, £1.

Class 34. For the most valuable 30 fleeces of ewe's wool, and without being skirted. 1st prize, £10; 2nd, £5; 3rd, £3; 4th, £2; 5th, £1; 6th, £1; 7th, £1; 8th, £1; 9th, £1; 10th, £1.

Class 35. For the most valuable 30 fleeces of ewe's wool, and without being skirted. 1st prize, £10; 2nd, £5; 3rd, £3; 4th, £2; 5th, £1; 6th, £1; 7th, £1; 8th, £1; 9th, £1; 10th, £1.

Class 36. For the most valuable 30 fleeces of ewe's wool, and without being skirted. 1st prize, £10; 2nd, £5; 3rd, £3; 4th, £2; 5th, £1; 6th, £1; 7th, £1; 8th, £1; 9th, £1; 10th, £1.

Class 37. For the most valuable 30 fleeces of ewe's wool, and without being skirted. 1st prize, £10; 2nd, £5; 3rd, £3; 4th, £2; 5th, £1; 6th, £1; 7th, £1; 8th, £1; 9th, £1; 10th, £1.

disposed as before to the best essays on the Exhibition, and the children standing outside under the Board of Education.

The above prize list, submitted to the Council, was adopted, and the following prize list was adopted, to show to be held in Sydney, on the 13th January, 1870, and agreed to and ordered to be published.

Class 1. For the most valuable 30 fleeces of ewe's wool, and without being skirted. 1st prize, £10; 2nd, £5; 3rd, £3; 4th, £2; 5th, £1; 6th, £1; 7th, £1; 8th, £1; 9th, £1; 10th, £1.

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Class 3. For the most valuable 30 fleeces of ewe's wool, and without being skirted. 1st prize, £10; 2nd, £5; 3rd, £3; 4th, £2; 5th, £1; 6th, £1; 7th, £1; 8th, £1; 9th, £1; 10th, £1.

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Class 5. For the most valuable 30 fleeces of ewe's wool, and without being skirted. 1st prize, £10; 2nd, £5; 3rd, £3; 4th, £2; 5th, £1; 6th, £1; 7th, £1; 8th, £1; 9th, £1; 10th, £1.

Class 6. For the most valuable 30 fleeces of ewe's wool, and without being skirted. 1st prize, £10; 2nd, £5; 3rd, £3; 4th, £2; 5th, £1; 6th, £1; 7th, £1; 8th, £1; 9th, £1; 10th, £1.

Class 7. For the most valuable 30 fleeces of ewe's wool, and without being skirted. 1st prize, £10; 2nd, £5; 3rd, £3; 4th, £2; 5th, £1; 6th, £1; 7th, £1; 8th, £1; 9th, £1; 10th, £1.

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Class 11. For the most valuable 30 fleeces of ewe's wool, and without being skirted. 1st prize, £10; 2nd, £5; 3rd, £3; 4th, £2; 5th, £1; 6th, £1; 7th, £1; 8th, £1; 9th, £1; 10th, £1.

Class 12. For the most valuable 30 fleeces of ewe's wool, and without being skirted. 1st prize, £10; 2nd, £5; 3rd, £3; 4th, £2; 5th, £1; 6th, £1; 7th, £1; 8th, £1; 9th, £1; 10th, £1.

Class 13. For the most valuable 30 fleeces of ewe's wool, and without being skirted. 1st prize, £10; 2nd, £5; 3rd, £3; 4th, £2; 5th, £1; 6th, £1; 7th, £1; 8th, £1; 9th, £1; 10th, £1.

Class 14. For the most valuable 30 fleeces of ewe's wool, and without being skirted. 1st prize, £10; 2nd, £5; 3rd, £3; 4th, £2; 5th, £1; 6th, £1; 7th, £1; 8th, £1; 9th, £1; 10th, £1.

WOOL, TALLOW, AND HIDES

TUESDAY EVENING.

THE Customs revenue received to-day was as

[illegible]

The R. M. S. Avoca takes 88,096 sovereigns, 21,034 oz. gold, 1967 oz. silver.

Messrs. Bradley, Newton, and Lamb have today a sale of Malayan sugars and groceries, which was fairly brisk, and a considerable quantity of goods were disposed of, principally for net cash. Low to medium yellow counter sugars brought from £81 7s. 6d. to £35 2s. 6d. net; white crystals, 29s 15s. to £1 7s. 6d. net; currants, damaged, brought 3d. and 3d., muscavets damaged 6d.; a parcel of olive oil, in tins, damaged, sold at 8s. 9d.

Mr. G. M. Pitt reported the sale of 1048

The Boomerang (s.), from Cleveland Bay, brings 3382 s. or 18 dwts. 7 grs. gold. The Egmont (s.), from Rockhampton, 623 s. or 18 dwts. 3 grs.

Exchange on England by outgoing mail remains at 1 per cent. premium for bills at 60 days' sight.

The Annie Story, from Glasgow, and Warwickshire, from Liverpool, with general cargoes arrived to-day.

THE EXPORT MARKETS.—There has been a good demand for colonial produce throughout the week.

The quantity of wool offered has been small and chiefly scoured. The first of the new clip arrived in town from Liverpool Plains, about a week since. Some Queensland wool is also to hand, giving promise of the season opening earlier than usual. The local trade were the principal buyers of hides and tallow; sheepskins of the last season also being averaged. The following cargoes were dispatched to London since the 12th ultimo:—The Walther Dore, 1768 bales 70 pockets wool, 81 bales cotton, 196 casks coconut oil, 589 casks tallow, 211 casks paraffine, 4362 hides, 49 bales leather, 86 casks tallow, 1478 cases meat, and a quantity of

horns and bones. The Strathnaver: 2560
bales wool, 85 bales cotton, 289 hides,
heads treacle, 737 casks tallow, 79 casks
coconut oil, 25 bales leather, 11,665
pieces copper, 46 casks hide cuttings, and
sundry other colonial produce. The Thynstra
1808 bales wool, 58 bales cotton, 96 bales
leather, 871 casks tallow, 2903 hides, 10 bales
skins, 982 casks meat, and 480 bags copper
ore. The German: 1000 bales wool,
90 casks tallow, 110 casks coconut oil, 25
bales leather, 10,333 pieces copper, and sundry
other colonial produce.

These shipments have increased the aggregate of
our wool export during the season 1888-9 to
105,376 bales, 84 pockets against 107,697 bales

for the corresponding portion of the previous season. Exports of tallow to London from 1st January to date amount to 9873 casks; and 2000, 44,659; coconut oil, 6403 casks; cotton, 2560 bales; preserved meat also forms a considerable item in this year's export trade. The Damascus Agnes Rose, Martha Birnie, Jason, Resolute, Commissary, Christiana Thompson, and Western Empire are now on the berth for London.

THE IMPORT MARKET.—The arrivals during the last four weeks have been more numerous than those of the previous month, and quite enough to well present trade requirements. The importers' stocks are large, and there is no disposition to make further purchases at last

The effort to recover a portion of our trade with New Zealand, which has been interrupted by the withdrawal of the P. and N. Z. Co.'s steamers, promises success. The Auckland agent has been placed regularly in the trade, and a second vessel will be put on if sufficient encouragement offers. The northern ports of New Zealand formerly took large quantities of goods from this market; it is hoped that they will again furnish an outlet for a portion of our surplus stocks. Foreign arrivals since our departure have been the Commissary, Resolute, Eliza Stuart, Beagle, Canadian, Thompson, from London; Warwickshire, and others, from Liverpool; and Annie, from New Zealand.

with general merchandise; Lapin and Kharne, from Bordeaux, via Marseilles, with brandy and sundry French goods; Francina Wilhelmina, and Voornveld, from Rotterdam, with Geneva and a small quantity candies; Astrea, from Bankok, with rice; Golden Age, from Zebu, with sugar. Five vessels are now due here from British ports. The only article of import at present really wanted is sugar, and of this very little remains except what is held by the Colonial Sugar Company. The stock of goods in bonds is the same as last month. The quantities held on the 3rd instant are: Sugar, 6,000,000 lbs.; Coffee, 1,000,000 lbs.;

Rum, 123,330 gallons; brandy, 189,241 gallons; gin, 12,541 gallons; whisky, 90,610 gallons; gin, 12,541 gallons; liqueurs, 2994 gallons; all other spirits, 6271 gallons; wine, 196,793 gallons. Manufactured tobacco, half the quantity of the year 1890. Cigars, 165,647 lbs.; quarters, 52,423 lbs. three-quarter boxes and boxes, 216,568 lbs. cases, 197,604 lbs.; repacked, 9442 lbs.; less ditto, 78,788 lbs.; cigars, 19,167 lbs.; repacked, 949 lbs.; snuff, 531 lbs.; tea, 1,562,565 lbs.; coffee, 146,047 lbs.; opium, 2199 lbs. sugar, 495 tons 6 cwt.; coffee, 159 tons.

BERMUDITHS AND CEREALS.—When last held, the market was well supplied with all the principal articles of food, abundant from Africa from the

[illegible][illegible]

2. SA Simon V. Hollens.

MESSE, CHAS. MOORE and
to-MORROW and PRIDE in their "Rodin"
Sixony bodied housings
Matte coatings
Light glossy finish
Waterproof doors and shutters
Terms at sale

On account of whom it was
Ex Martha Bristle, manager, 5-10
Damaged by sea water.

SAMUEL JAY

Instructions from the Importers' Association, at his Rooms, Bank-end, THURSDAY, 21st September, at 11 o'clock, in the Triangle.

27-5-2 bales containing

- 1 piece 27-inch grey calico, much damaged
- 17 ditto 35-inch blue Mexican ditto, all
- 2 ditto 5-4 blue ditto, all
- 4 ditto 6-4 superior ditto, slightly damaged

Terms, cash.

Important to Drapers, Country Buyers, &c. others.

Continuation Sale of
DRAPEY and CLOTHING

SAMUEL JAY is instructed to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Bank-end, THURSDAY, at 11 o'clock,
The balance of 37 packages of Thymist, of White calicoes and longcloths

Light ground printed cambrics
 Saxony flannels
 Ribben valvets
 Light ground crimson shirts
 Hair nets
 Fancy half-hose
 Dress goods
 Tweed trousers
 Doe suits
 5-8, 7-8 handkerchiefs
 Woollens, &c., &c.
 Terms at sale.
 The auctioneer having to give up the premises
 the above goods will be sold to the highest bidder.
WEDNESDAY, 8th instant.
 Highly Important Auction Sale.

Macquarie-place Auction Rooms, Macquarie-street.

White Lead
Zinc White
Red Lead
Linseed Oil
China Oil
Turpentine
Dry Colours
Putty
Boiling Wax
Whiting
Mixed Paints
Amber Rooms
Chalk
Brushware
Paperhangings, &c., &c.

To Painters
Ironmongers
Steam Companies
Shipbuilders, and others.

FOTHERINGHAM, DARVALE
 Have received instructions from the
 Magistrate, to sell by auction, at the Macquarie-place Auction
 Room, on **WEDNESDAY, THIS DAY, 8th** inst., at
 1 o'clock precisely,
 White wood, 20 lbs. horse, George No. 1, 2, 3,
 Zinc white ditto ditto
 Red lead, ditto ditto
 English umber, ditto ditto
 Raw turkey umber, ditto ditto
 Blue paint, ditto ditto
 Green paint, ditto ditto
 Blue paint, ditto ditto, pale, middle and
 dark, dryers, ditto ditto
 Arabian red paint, ditto ditto
 Yellow paint, ditto ditto
 Genuine linseed oil putty, 5 work from
 Dundered yellow ochre
 Venetian red
 Calcedonian ochre
 Colours oil, raw tinned, in drums and casks
 Colours oil, in drums and hulk

Turpentine, in tins
 Whiting, 3 cwt casks
 Chalk, 3 ditto ditto
 Imperial rod black raw sienna, van dyke
 Ink, emerald green English varnish
 Brushes
 Pale amber resin, &c., &c.
 Terms at sale.
 Porter and Company,
 908 Barrele,
 Knight Bovan and Sturge's.
 To Contractors
 Builders
 Importers, and others.
FOTHERINGHAM, DARVALE
 have received instructions from
 to sell by auction, **THIS DAY, Saturday**,
 the Macquarie-place Auction Rooms, Macquarie-
 place, at 11 o'clock, the following property, to-wit:—

600 barrels Knight Haven and Sturge's on
Without reserve.
Terms at sale.

On WEDNESDAY, September 8, at 10 o'clock
Important positively Unreserved Sale
BATHINGWARE
CHINA AND
CUT GLASSWARE.
Just landed ex Martha Birmie, and later
All choice and reliable: Good, mixed and
care to suit the requirements of the buyer.

WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST RESERVE.

By order and under instructions from the
Messrs. J. & J. G. B. & Co.

50 Packages choice Earthenware, China and
To China and Glassware Dealers, Stocked

M. R. JOHN SOLOMON has been
with the **International Bank**
by public auction, at his office, 200,
THIS DAY, September 6, at 11 o'clock
Without the slightest reserve
60 packages of new
Gem plates, 6 to 10 inch
Gem plates, 8 inch
Gem plates, 10 to 12 inch
Cups and saucers, border pattern
Rhine plates, 6 to 10 inch
Rhine plates, 8 inch
Rhine covered dishes, assorted.
Ditto dishes, assorted
Ditto baking dish, ditto
Flare chafin plates, 8 inch
Rhine plates, 6 to 10 inch
Ditto ditto, soup
Flare chafin dishes, assorted
Printed toilet ware

Dittie boxes
 G.C. packing boxes
 Rockingham insects, assorted sizes
 Printed notes
 Dittie chambers
 White and gold and blue figured shades
 variety
 Glass buttons, enggars
 Dittie croons, glass, &c., &c.
 Terms liberal.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE
 DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP
 EXPIRATION OF LEASE
 A Most Important, Attractive, and Useful
 Public Auction, of the Entire Stock
 of Messrs. L.A. WROTH and Co.,
 of the firm, the London Chartered Bank,
 Truly Elegant and Substantial English
 made
 HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

The First Sale will take place
ON TUESDAY, THE 14TH INST.
N.B.—The Trade, Parties Furnishing Co.,
and others are respectfully requested
to purchase until the Absolute Sale
Auctioneer having received instructions
upon the most liberal terms.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL has been
with instructions from Messrs
Carrie (who are dissolving partnership from
5/26) to sell by public auction, at their W
Grove-street, No. 1, near Jamieson-street,
The whole of the stock and fixtures of a
colonial-manufactured furniture.
The Auctioneers estimate is sufficient to pay
the cash held by the partners, and the
furniture will be a good guarantee for
others.

Desiring purchasers will shortly
be invited to attend the sale between
10 and 12 o'clock.

